

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1840.

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TERMS

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum in advance, or Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 36 lines, or 18 lines of 20 characters each) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS
HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in the new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

DR. R. T. DOWD

HAS located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver Lever Watches, plain English and French, do, gold and silver Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-picks, Gold Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Pen Chains and Keys.
Also, a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewellers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or on credit, at the usual time, interest will be charged.
Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

Come and See!—The Subscriber having on hand a large supply of Mahogany and other materials, and in his employ several good Workmen, is prepared to make to order all kinds of Cabinet and Chair work, from the plainest joint to the finest mahogany work. The greatest punctuality will be paid to all orders for work. Prices moderate. All kinds of produce, plank, and scantling taken in exchange for furniture.
K. ELLIOTT.

A CARD—The undersigned having manfully established himself in Mr. Elliott's employ, would be thankful for orders for mahogany work, and promises that all work done by him shall not be surpassed (in workmanship) by any other whatever.
Jan. 31, 1840, &c. C. H. DEJARNETT.

Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, of good
Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first quality, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.
N. B. He will continue to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.
Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch. His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.
RENI. F. FRALEY.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by
JOHN I. SHAEVER.
Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for Entertainment of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1839.

FRESH MEDICINES

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of **GENUINE MEDICINES**—among which are the following, for the first time offered in this market, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Physicians, to wit:
Tartrate of Iron and Potassa, a mild and excellent Tonic.
Hydrargyrum cum creta, (chalk mercury) an excellent preparation for children.
Precipitated Carbonate of Iron, esteemed a much finer preparation than the old rust or carbonate.
Acetate of Potassa, (sal duriticus).
Liquor Potassa; Extract of Jalap; Elixiorum, very fine, (Clutterbuck's), and Medicines of all kinds generally used in this country.

Also—

Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Paste-boards, fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Pains, madders, tencril, malaga, port, sherry, champagne, muscat, and claret Wines, french, peach, and apple Brandy, Gin, monogabala and old Whiskey, Jamaica and new-england Rum, Leaf Sugar, Vanillas, Sand Paper, Glass-ware, Bottles, Iodine and ginger-cyrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipes, iron and composition Mortars and Pestles, Candle wick, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Conk's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's Brandt's, Evans', and Phelps' Pills, Hook's and Swain's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough-Drops, Snuff-boxes, Spices, Pepper, Sages, Rowan's Tonic Mixture, Back-Gammon Boards, Match-boxes, Balm of Gilead for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swain's Vermifuge.

And a thousand other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low, at the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, North Carolina.
January 10, 1840.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers offer at Wholesale or Retail, 120 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 do. Foolscap do.;
12 do. Letter do., ruled and unruled;
10 Gross Paste-boards;
6 do. Rice Paper;
French and colored Paper for Ladies' use.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store). Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Sewing for Ladies.
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Jewellery for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale, a large and beautiful assortment of
JEWELLERY,
Cutlery,
AND A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES.
Merchants and dealers in the above are invited to call and examine, as they are determined to sell very cheap.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Bargains! Bargains!!

THE Subscribers have just received from the North, six
Family Carriages
AND
BAROUCHES,
Made to order and of the best materials, which will be sold for very moderate prices. They also have on hand
One Fine two-wheel Buggy,
And one Sulkey,
With HARNESS for each—all complete.
Those persons desirous of something neat and comfortable to ride in, cannot fail to be pleased both in style and price.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Northern Horses.

THREE PAIR OF FINE Northern Horses for sale. They are young and well broke and warranted sound and perfectly gentle. Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for
TOMB STONES.
so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.
—ALSO—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.
A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, out of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839.

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.** Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes for they are perfectly adapted to each, an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulency, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every promise of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and debilitated in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, son's, 34 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodheart, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phtisis 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently stir the fibres of the stomach, and give that property to the system which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, twitches, weakness, brain disease, and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Bager, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

A BILL to provide for the Collection, Safe-keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, there shall be prepared and provided, within the new Treasury building now erecting at the seat of Government, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults, and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And the said Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the United States, as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safe keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the custom houses now erecting in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public moneys, hereinafter directed to be appointed, at those places, respectively; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and receivers-general of public money, from time to time, appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be erected, prepared, and provided, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, offices, with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points respectively; and the said receivers-general, from time to time appointed at those places, vaults, and safes, so to be erected, prepared, and provided, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "receivers-general of public money," which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; and the remaining one of which shall be located at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; and all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with securities, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurers and those acting as such, of the various Branch Mints, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all receivers-general of public moneys, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as is hereinafter particularly provided, be, and they are hereby, required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper Department or officer of the Government to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department, made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the Heads of those Departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the receivers-general of the public money hereinafter directed to be appointed, shall, respectively, give bonds to the United States in such form, and for such amounts, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as early as a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinafter provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act; and with sureties, and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and from time to time, to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General, so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public money within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers-general of public money in their respective cities, at their offices respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster-General to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion, may think proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philadelphia; to the Branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to be appointed; to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act, and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster-General so far as his exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public money so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think the most conducive to the public interests, or the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the moneys in the hands, care, and custody, of any of the depositaries constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be, at all times subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said moneys were actually in the Treasury of the United States; and each depositary shall make returns to the Treasury and Post-Office Departments of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver-general of public moneys, or collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint when separate offices, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively, of the said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receivers-general of public money, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said officers respectively whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fireproof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe keeping, transferring and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: Provided, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act, shall not ex-

seed ten, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business, and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and confine the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositaries established by this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others, having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees, wishing to make payment for patents, shall be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of either of the Mints, in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers-general of public money, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in other parts of the United States, to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers charged by this act with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, others than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment of transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys, entrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount embezzled.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That until the rooms, vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers-general of public money at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, etc., be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to construct for such use vaults and safes as may be required for the safe keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirty-first day of June, which will be in the year 1840, the resolution of Congress of the 30th day of April, in the year 1816, so far as it authorizes the receipt in payment of duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the notes of specie-paying banks, shall be so modified as that one-fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the 30th day of June, which will be in the year 1842, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the 30th day of June, which will be in the year 1843, the remaining fourth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, shall be also collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for post-ages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the 30th day of June, which will be in the year 1843, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation, and also to Congress, in its session, and, if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers, or agents, of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for the disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service and promote the circulation of a metallic currency: And it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the head of the proper Department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer, or agent, to the President, with the facts of the violation and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer, or agent, may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different dis-

stances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper. But in all those regulations and directions it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used, or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the receivers-general of public moneys directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive, respectively, the following salaries, per annum, to be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the receiver-general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans shall also receive one thousand dollars annually for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive, any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: *Provided, however*, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected: *Provided, however*, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find, upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the custom-house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults and safes can be constructed in that building for the safe keeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the custom-house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, other than those herein before provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

This bill, as it passed the Senate, will be found in the Congressional columns of our paper. We trust our readers will scan it closely, that they may discover in what manner lurks the terrible power, which has, for upwards of two years, so alarmed those sincere lovers of liberty, the Federalists and Conservatives. Honest souls! they cared nothing about getting the public money for the banks—their patronizing corporations. No! all they cared for was the protection of the people from the dreadful Sub-Treasury, which had hidden in its bosom an awful Government Bank, a terrible array of office holders, and some secret clause, giving the President command over the purse and the sword—that is, according to Mr. Wm. C. Rives, a transfer to the Executive, of the constitutional power of Congress to raise an appropriated sum of money—to levy and provide an army—and to declare and carry on war. With the help of the most powerful magnifying glasses which the Federal orators of the Senate could lend us, we have been unable to discover the portentous dangers so loudly proclaimed. We think they can only be found in the bill with the aid of those telescopes through which Mr. Locke made his discoveries in the moon.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Henderson, and the rest, who made war on the bill, surrendered the Conservative bantling—the league of State banks—as the antagonist of the Independent Treasury. Mr. Clay, although horror-stricken at the mere imagination of a Government Bank, was absolute for a National Bank in connection with the Government. Mr. Henderson declared that the only issue was between an Independent Treasury and a National Bank. He said if the question was between the bill before the Senate, and a bill to make the State banks the depositaries and fiscal agents of the government, he would take the former. In this he uttered his thoughts like an honest man. Mr. Clay and his followers, who once pretended to be willing to put up at the half-way house of Conservatism, now show they only sought to dupe the State banks into their train to the consummation of the Federal doctrine, which consists in consolidating the Government under a corrupt aristocracy, of which a National Bank is the centre of gravitation.—Globe of Jan. 24th.

More Trouble for Federalism.—Mr. Calhoun has been seen shaking hands with Blair of the Globe.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Globe of the 29th Jan.

THE ABOLITION PETITIONS REJECTED.
Never were the Ebony and Topaz party so completely caught in their own trap as they were to-day. A resolution was concocted, which the Hon. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON prefaced with a three days' speech. This resolution, which has become now a standing order of the House, provides that Abolition petitions shall not be received. As almost the whole body of Democrats had last year agreed to receive and lay the Abolition petitions on the table, in Mr. Atherton's famous resolutions, "Ebony and Topaz" Whiggery supposed that they would, in a body, vote against the rejection of these petitions, at the first hop. With a view, therefore, to help Harrison in the South, it was determined that his Southern friends should make such an ultra anti-abolition move, as would deter the whole Northern Democracy from voting for it, and, for their sake, bring some of their friends in the South to oppose it. The vote of the Northern Democracy, with the whole body of Northern Whigs, would alone have defeated it; and being certain that they dare not vote for it, the Federal friends of Harrison felt secure that in offering it there was no danger of success, and that while they would be able to claim the merit of the proposition, the cause of their Northern allies would suffer nothing, but gain rather by its failure. Besides, the Atlas letter-writer states that it was agreed "that their Northern friends would find no fault with them," as "the Southern Whigs say that the Harrison nomination was perfectly satisfactory." This being the state of things, the Southern wing of the Federalists forced home a rejection of abolition petitions at the threshold upon the Democratic party, North and South. They knew that the whole mass of their own political friends, in the non-slaveholding States, would vote against the rejection, and if the Northern Democracy, as a party, flinched in this crisis, or a single member of it in the South, the Southern Whigs would bear off the credit of proposing a Southern measure, to be defeated by Democratic votes. But, alas! the short-sighted men—They fixed a trap to catch their own Ebonyes. A sufficient number of Democrats voted for their proposition to carry it, and now they have the satisfaction to see the whole Abolitionists imprisoned in a pen contrived by their own affectionate political brethren. How pleasant it must be to Mr. Adams, to look through the cracks of the wolf pen in which he is incarcerated, and see the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, (who paid him such high compliments to-day,) standing as the contriver, and yet lamenting the cause of his constraint. Messrs. Giddings, Slade, Peck, Granger, Fillmore, Gates, Hunt—all, all, are in pinfold, and gagged by their good Harrison confederates, Mr. Johnson. The Northern Democracy would willingly have taken Mr. Atherton's milder measure, but as nine weeks of the session had been wasted by abolition freaks, the first four, in trying to bring in the abolition men of wax, Messrs. Ayer and Co.—the last five in the attempt to introduce some hundred thousand abolition petitions, men, women, and children—they must forgive the few northern Democrats who concluded it was better to go with Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson in putting the straight jacket on his phrenic friends, who had resolved to consume the whole session in Abolition Debates.

Every Democrat from the slave-holding States, voted for the resolution, and every Federalist from the slave-holding States, voted for it, except four, viz: Messrs. Bell and Gentry, of Tenn., and Anderson and Underwood, of Ky. Every Federalist from the non-slaveholding States voted against it, except Mr. Profit, of Indiana. It will be seen, by Mr. Vanderpoel's speech, and his call for the previous question, that although he voted against the measure as proposed by Mr. Johnson, he was ready to adopt another, quite as effectual, for which he voted before, and to which he referred; and in passing it, we believe the Northern Democracy would have been almost unanimous.

RAW-HEAD AND BLOODY-BONES.

The extra, issued from the office of the Raleigh Star, has arrived at this place; and it reminds us of Shakespeare's play called "Much ado about nothing." It is a pompous parade of words addressed to the over credulous, (for with no others has it any chance of success) with a view to make interest for Harrison and Morehead, at the expense of Judge Saunders. It alleges that, some fifteen years ago, and before the Arthur Tappan abolition noise broke out, Judge Saunders, with malice aforethought, and not having the fear of the "Star" before his eyes, did introduce and present to the House of Representatives of the United States, a certain petition from a Manumission Society, containing a prayer in relation to the abolition of slavery. Under what circumstances it was done, or what remarks were made by Mr. Saunders at the time, the Star does not inform us. We see the Register also speaks of this shocking affair, but has utterly neglected one thing, which the Star deemed of vital importance; that is, to send forth an express in the form of an Extra! It seems to us, that the Editors must have had strong misgivings in relation to the success of their charge; and concluded to make up by Extra show, what they were aware, it wanted in substance. Hence the Extra! Could they not wait their regular day of publication.—Would the thing become too stale in so short a time? We suppose so, else why such hurry.

But hear what the Raleigh Register says of this matter, a matter which the Raleigh Star has thought of sufficient importance to blazon forth in the form of an Extra: "We candidly confess, this is a matter we should never have thought of bringing to bear against Judge Saunders. It is too small and pitiful a business." &c.—Lincolnton Republican.

Judge Saunders and the Memorial.—The "Star" is in high glee at the discovery of a Congressional record, by which it appears that sixteen years ago, Judge Saunders presented a memorial of a Manumission Society, to Congress, from the Ninth Congressional District in this State. The people will observe a vast difference between the presentation of a memorial then, at the request of a portion of his constituents, and the cherishing a league now with Northern Abolitionists. The abolitionists then, had not made so dangerous a head against the compromises of the Constitution. Since that period, indeed, the question of Abolition has been entertained by the Legislature of a neighboring State, and no dread was felt of giving encouragement to a set of disorganizing fanatics, who have since seized on political power, and not only controlled the elections in several States, but by the aid of Northern Whiggery has presented an alarming front in the halls of the National Legislature.

We have been promised a copy of the record of this transaction, which we shall lay before our readers, with all the attendant incidents we can obtain. The "Star" fancies he hears us exclaim, "well now we have done it." Not so—but now we will do it. We will not follow the example of the Federal presses, by concealing facts from the people. We will detail the history of the matter, that it may be contrasted with the reckless enmities of Southern Whiggery, that cherishes the enemies of our institutions, while assailing the citadel of our rights.—N. C. Standard.

A. S. Porter (W.) has been elected U. S. Senator from Michigan.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY: Friday Morning, February 7, 1840.

WE are authorized to announce Col. RICHARD W. LONG as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARRISON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Strange, of the Senate, and Fisher, Graham, and Duncan, of the House, for various public documents and speeches, for which they will accept our thanks.

By the Globe of Jan. 30th, received by yesterday's Northern mail, we learn that the Editors of that Journal were elected Public Printers to the House of Representatives, over Gales & Stanton, of the Intelligencer. The vote stood for Blair & Rives 110; Gales & Stanton 92; Scattering 5.

The Abolition Question Settled.—By reference to our synopsis of Congressional Proceedings, it will be seen that this vexed question, the reception by Congress of Abolition Petitions, has been settled in a way most gratifying to all lovers of the Union. And by this decision, and the votes of the members on it, the Southern People may see to what political party at the North they may look to as their friends in this struggle of fanaticism on one side, and the Constitution on the other. While all the Northern Whigs, with but one exception, voted against Mr. Johnson's Resolution, and in favor of Abolitionism, a large portion of the Northern Democrats were found on the side of the Constitution and the South. Let no one longer even pretend to be in doubt as to the position and course of political parties at the North—one party is for us and the other against us.

The People of the South will probably be surprised to find John Bell of Tennessee, and three other Southern members, no doubt led on by him, in concert with the Abolitionists. These men will no doubt reap the reward due to this act of treachery. See an article from the Globe in another column on this subject.

WE have been assailed by the Harrison papers for charging that Gen. Harrison favors the cause of abolition. How far we are borne out in our assertions, the following item, which we copy from the Globe of the 27th ult., will show.—Let it be borne in mind, that the "Cincinnati Advertiser" is published in Gen. Harrison's immediate neighborhood: "The Cincinnati Advertiser states that Gen. Harrison is a member of an Abolition Society, and says the fact can be proven; if any of the Whig presses meet the charge with an explicit denial."

Washington Correspondence.—We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter from a friend of ours now on a visit at Washington City. The writer is one who observes closely the "moving of the waters" in the political channels of the day.

He is by no means a partizan of Mr. Van Buren, but who, as a Southern man, is utterly opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison.

There is to our minds much weight in the views he presents, and well worthy the consideration of every Southern Whig who feels for his country and her interests.

If twelve months ago, any person had predicted that the high-minded and intelligent Whig party of the South would, in 1840, be united with the Abolitionists of the North, in elevating a man, and a Hero too, to the highest office in the gift of a free people, who is not only notoriously incompetent, but to say the least of it, doubtful on the subject of Southern Rights and Southern interests, it would have been received as an insult. The Whig party, did we say? No, reader, we will not include all of the party;—for not only many hundreds, nay thousands, of the party, as well as many of the Whig papers, as has been shown by extracts from them will not submit to this dictation, but scorn the alliance. And as to the farmers and mechanics of the country, we are well aware that thousands of them never will go for Harrison, the candidate of the Northern Abolitionists; they will either not vote at all, or they will go for Van Buren, who, whatever other sins he may have, has no sympathies in common with the Abolitionists, but on the contrary, is in open hostilities with them:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now at Washington City, to the Editors of this paper, dated Jan. 28, 1840.

"Thinking that you may like to see the manner in which the abolition papers at the North are conducted, I send you one of them, which a member of Congress gave me the other day. This paper is but one of several now published in various parts of the non-slaveholding States, and you will see the spirit and ability with which it is conducted."

Nothing is more erroneous than the opinion that Abolitionism is declining at the North—it is increasing, and that, too, rapidly. I have been a close observer of its progress for years, but I never before considered it so formidable as I now see it to be. It is most certainly the rock on which our government is in danger of being dashed to pieces; and nothing can save the Union, but to arrest the progress by some counteracting principle. How is this to be done? There is but one way, and that is, to force one of the political parties at the North to make war on the abolitionists, and combat them in their own field. Which of the parties is most likely to do this? Will the Whigs do it? No, they will not; for it is notorious that the Whigs of the North are now acting with them on the Presidential question. Since we see the Whigs at the North are Whigs, and their recreating grounds are among the Whigs, we expect to see them, as we have seen them do, to put down the fanatics, and that is from the Democracy of the North. The Democratic Republicans broke ground against them three years ago, and the war is now going on with various degrees of success. In New Hampshire the fanatics have been routed, and the Legislature of that State has passed Resolutions denouncing their schemes in terms the most unequivocal. In Ohio, where there are thousands of Abolition-

ists, the Democratic Republicans have defeated them, and now oppose them every where. Contrast, if you please, the Resolutions of the Presbyterian Synod last Fall in Ohio, with the Resolutions of the Democratic Convention lately held in that State. This Synod went all lengths in favor of Abolition, and even declared that any slave holder can reach Heaven, and exclude all slave-holders from the ordinances of the Church! This Synod was composed almost entirely of Whigs. The Democratic Republican Convention on the other hand, passed the following resolutions. [These Resolutions were published in our last week's paper.]

"Now show me, if you can, a single more ardent Abolitionist, by any Whig Convention or Legislature of a non-slaveholding State! Can you expect that the Whig party will check the progress of the Abolitionists, when they have received from their hands a candidate for the Presidency? Who was it in the Harrison Convention that drove Henry Clay from the field, and forced Harrison on the Whigs? Who but the Abolitionists?"

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME.

We have long since been fully satisfied, from concurring facts, and from the testimony of dispassionate men who knew Gen. Harrison, of his mental disqualification for discharging the duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation. Our conviction is now strengthened by the spontaneous opinion of a plain honest citizen of Ohio, (a neighbor to Gen. Harrison), contained in the following extracts taken from a letter to a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in which State the writer formerly resided, and where he voted for Gen. Harrison in 1836, not then having seen the General, and consequently not knowing that he was so totally disqualified for so responsible a station: The writer removed from Pennsylvania to the neighborhood of Gen. Harrison in Ohio, some three years since. We have in our possession the original letter from which the following extracts are taken:

"ELIZABETHTOWN, HAMILTON CO., Ohio, January 1st, 1840."

"I live in the neighborhood of Gen. Harrison, and am personally acquainted with him; and I am much astonished that any party or set of people in the United States should put him up as a candidate for the office of President; for he has not the ability, natural or acquired, to fill so important a station. And if he ever was capable, he is not now, as his faculties have become greatly impaired by age."

"If some of those honest men who do not know him, but are supporting him, could only see the careless and unbecoming condition of his farm, they would be mortified and astonished; for surely, a man that cannot manage the affairs of his farm well, is, I think, poorly calculated to manage the affairs of a nation!"

"Gen. Harrison has not the voice of the people of his own county in his favor, and will not be elected to any office in their gift in opposition to a popular Republican candidate."

"It is well understood here, however, that the reason why the Whig and abolition party would like to see such a man President, is because the plant old General could easily be made to answer their office-grubbing designs; Clay and Webster could use Harrison at Washington, for the same crafty purposes that Tammany and Thaddeus Stevens did Governor Cass at Harrisburg."

Debt of Maryland.—We have read with feelings of astonishment and pleasure the Message of Governor GRAYSON to the Legislature of Maryland;—with astonishment, that the State should have dived so deeply into visionary schemes of Internal Improvements; and with pleasure, to think that our good old North State has stood aloof from the snares into which other States less prudent have been hurried. Maryland may be considered as ranking with States of the third class, and yet Gov. Grayson states that her debt is fifteen millions of dollars. Yes, fifteen millions of dollars, besides several millions of Bonds already issued but not yet sold.

The Governor, in order to extricate the State from the embarrassments into which she has been plunged by the wild spirit of Internal Improvement, as he calls it, among other things, recommends the scheme of the "assumption of the State debts by the General Government," and also the project of "dividing the public lands among the States." But in the event that neither of these plans succeed, he falls back to the only sure plan, that of reducing the public expenditures by a rigid system of economy, and increasing the Revenue by a small tax annually, of two hundred thousand dollars! He says:

"In giving a particular account of the embarrassments into which the State has been drawn, by the wild spirit of internal improvement, my object is to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of guarding against an increase of existing evils, and of providing, if possible, for the gradual redemption of the public debt. I do not perceive how these objects can be effected, without resisting the further issue and hypothecation of State stock; reducing the public expenditures by a rigid system of economy, and increasing the revenue by a moderate tax on real and personal estate, till it is sufficient to pay the interest, and leave a small surplus to be applied to the principal of the public debt. Two hundred thousand dollars a year, in addition to the present revenue, would probably be sufficient for this purpose, if raised at once; but the longer the taxes are postponed the heavier they must be at last. The opinion may be held by some few, that this debt is not binding on the State; and by others, that if binding, it will never be paid, because the people will not consent to be taxed. But it has been contracted, and confirmed by successive Legislatures; sanctioned by the people themselves, in the continued re-election of Representatives, who were most prominent in creating it, and the obligations of the State are in the hands of men, who relied upon her good faith, and whose borrowed money has been expended on her works. It is impossible to question the validity of the debt, and unreasonable to plead inability, without first making an effort to discharge it."

"The assumption of the State debts by the General Government, has been suggested as the most effectual means of extricating the State from their present embarrassments; but this measure is beyond the control of Maryland, her safest course is to act upon the supposition that she will be obliged to provide for the payment of her own debts. It has been also proposed to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the different States, for purposes of internal improvement. The friends of education are competitors for this fund. Whether it will be applied to either or both of these objects, or to the purposes of the General Government, is a question which probably will not be settled till our rail roads and canals are beyond the reach of assistance."

How often has old North Carolina been taunted as poor and spiritless and deficient in enterprise. How often has many of her public men urged her to follow the "foot-steps" of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, in borrowing millions on the faith and credit of the State, to make rail-roads and other improvements, which in splendour and magnificence would vie with European examples.—But old Van Rip has always been cautious; always slept with an eye open to the future.

The good and sober sense of her Legislature

has not existed in vain the suggestions of some of her public men, and now we see the wisdom and discretion of her policy. North Carolina may now begin to hold up her head;—she may say it is true, we have no grand half finished railroads on hand; but it is also true we have no State debt or bonds out. True we cannot fly through the State on the wings of steam; but it is also true our taxes are low, and our farms are well filled with the richest products of the earth.

It is true she has administered three-fifths to the Fayetteville rail road, but it is equally true she can pay every dollar of it whenever it may be needed.

In short, she owes no man a dollar, her citizens are free and independent, and what they can make they can enjoy in quiet by their own peaceful firesides.

Let it not however be inferred from the foregoing remarks, that we are opposed to a judicious system of internal improvement.—Far otherwise; we have always been the warm advocates of the system, as our Editorial labors show.

Nay, we would rejoice to see our much favored enterprise, the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road in successful operation;—to see the cars "whizzing" up and down, conveying to market the products of the richest lands in the State.—But as much as we appreciate the system of internal improvement, and as much as we would be pleased to see our State going ahead, we would forego all these fond anticipations, rather than plunge the State into an irredeemable debt, and saddle on posterity an annual tax of two hundred thousand dollars.

Congressional Printing.—Extravagance.—The Whigs cry out against the Administration for extravagant expenditures of the People's money; while they act directly contrary to their professions. Proof: Public documents show, that under the bargain by which Allen was elected Public Printer to the House of Representatives and Gales and Seaton done the work, there was expended for printing to the last Congress (principally through calls for documents by Mr. Wise, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Garland, friends of Gales & Seaton), \$231,154 58, lacking only \$52,000 of being as much as was expended for the printing of the five preceding Congresses!!—Further, says the Globe:

"There was more printing ordered by the House of Representatives during the last short session, which lasted precisely three months, than was ever ordered before during a whole Congress, which lasts two years. It amounted to \$105,885 20, which is \$1,175 25 a day, including Sundays, for the whole session; and reprints and extra numbers, the most profitable, perhaps the only profitable work, make at least two-thirds of this sum."

"This was the result of the corrupt arrangement between the Federal and Conservative leaders to billet two presses on the public treasury."

Now, what would again have become of the People's money, if the State Rights members had given at this session, as did the Conservatives at the last, to the proposition of Mr. Mitchell, of N. Y., through Duff Green, by which Gales & Seaton were to be quartered upon the Treasury a second time.

Short and Sweet.—It has become fashionable for members of Congress, when making a speech on whatever subject, to introduce party politics.—This was done by Mr. Stanley, of this State, in his speech on the New Jersey contested Election.—He said the nomination of Harrison and Tyler would sweep over the country "like wild fire over the western prairies." Mr. Clifford, of Maine, after addressing the House very ably on the New Jersey case, on the 11th instant, concluded as follows:

"One word of politics, sir, and I have done. We have heard of the rising prospects of the Whig party—that a new impetus has been given to Whig principles—that they are sweeping over the land like fire in the prairies. Be not deceived; the hour is not yet come; but it will come, and, judging from the late victories in the South and West, on the one side, and from the more recent whappings of discontent, jealousy, and disappointment on the other, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that a brilliant victory awaits the friends of freedom and equal rights in the total overthrow of Federalism, with all its kindred evils, from which its supporters will not be able to recover during the next quarter of a century."

Editorial Diary.

Town News.—On Saturday last, John Jones, Esq., was elected Magistrate of Police, and Daniel H. Cross, Hugh Culverhouse, and E. R. Burkhead, Commissioners for the town of Salisbury. Matthew Jones and Henry Smith, are town Constables.

Census of North Carolina.—By advertisement of the Marshall of the State, published in the last Register, we learn the following gentlemen are appointed as Assistant Marshalls for taking the Census in their respective Counties, to wit:

Racine, Benjamin Austin; Cabarrus, Robert Kirkpatrick; Mecklenburg, Pearson Thompson; Fredell, Wm. F. Cowan; Wilkes, Thomas Lenoir; Lincoln, Daniel Seagle and Moses T. Abernathy; Rutherford, W. H. Daniel and John Baber; Burke, W. W. Avery and H. B. Satterwhite; Surry, E. Hough and B. Brown; Ashe, John Ray; Anson, Jas. Turner, Montgomery, James Allen and John L. Christian; Davidson, Joseph Davis; Davie, N. T. A. Chaffin; Buncombe, E. H. McClure.

The Hon. Jesse Speight, formerly of this State and a member of Congress from the Newbern District, is now Speaker of the representative branch of the Mississippi Legislature.

Virginia Senator.—At our latest dates from Richmond, the Legislature had balloted four times for Senator without success. Each balloting stood the same.—Rives (Whig) 52, John Y. Mason (Republican) 51, 3 votes scattering.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have seen an account of two further ballottings, in which it is only said that Mr. Rives had fallen off two votes from his first strength.

67—Still later advices from Richmond inform us, that on the two last ballottings, Mr. Rives was dropped by the Whigs, and John J. Allen, Whig, taken up—no election still being made, the whole subject was postponed indefinitely.

Commodore Isaac CHURCH, one of the senior officers of the U. S. Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died at Washington City on the 27th ultimo.

Instructions.—The Legislature of Maryland have passed Resolutions instructing the Senators in Congress from that State, (Messrs. Merrick and Spence, Whigs) to vote for the Sub-Treasury, and otherwise support the policy of the Administration.

The Coos Democrat thinks, that if Harrison should be elected President, his Cabinet would be composed somewhat as follows: John Bell Secretary of State, Toby Watkins Secretary of the Treasury, William J. Graves Secretary of War, and James Watson Webb, Postmaster-General. This would at least be a *valiant* Cabinet.

Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, in his speech on the New Jersey contested Election, stated the following facts:

"But, sir, how have the 'public money and the public time' been wasted by speeches; and who is it that has thus wasted the 'public money and the public time,' by speaking? My reply will show, which I was induced to keep in consequence of the charge of the waste of the 'public money and the public time,' made upon the Democracy by the State and money saving Union Whigs."

"On the first eleven days of the session there were two hundred speeches made by the Whigs, and ninety four by the Democrats."

"The journals will show that nearly all the motions made and the questions of order raised to consume time, and stave off the organization of the House, were made and supported by the Whigs."

H. D. Gilpin, formerly Chairman of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Attorney General of the United States, in place of Mr. Grady; and Matthew B. Richardson, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Public Lands.—The President has advertised the sale of the Public Lands, to take place as follows: In Missouri, at the Land Office at Springfield, on the 4th of May next; at the office at Fayette, on the 11th; at the office at Palmyra, on the 15th; and at the office at Lexington, on the 25th. In Iowa Territory, on the 4th of May next, at the Office at Dubuque, and in continuation at the same office on the 15th. In Illinois, at Chicago, on the 4th of May next, and at Galena, on the 15th. "Each sale will be kept open two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GEN. HARRISON'S POLITICS.

Messrs. Editors: I perceive the Harrison papers are raising a "noise" about their candidate's *Federalism*.! After having used up nearly all the sound "timber" about the old man, in manufacturing a "Hano" out of him, their cunning political handiworkmen declare there is material enough left in him for the fabrication of a first rate "democrat." And, like patent pill-vendors, they are so busy as to be even taking up certificates of the genuineness of their "article."

The only plausible testimony I have yet seen, however, in favor of Harrison's "Federalism," is an extract in the Richmond Whig, purporting to be from "a distinguished gentleman of Ohio," (but whose name is carefully suppressed), in which he is made to say:

"In reply to your question, whether Gen. Harrison was a Federalist or not, I answer, without hesitation, that he was not. I became personally and intimately acquainted with him at Cincinnati, in the year 1790, and we were in the habit of almost daily intercourse from that period, till 1800, when he was appointed Governor of Indiana. I was a Federalist, and advocated the claims of Mr. Adams to the Presidency. Gen. Harrison was in profession and practice, a Republican of the Jefferson school, and warmly advocated the claims of Mr. Jefferson. During the period from 1790 to 1800, I conversed and argued with him repeatedly. I maintaining my prejudice for Mr. Adams, and he supporting his for Mr. Jefferson. It was my sincere belief that he was in an error, but it was not in my power to make any impression on his mind or to influence in the least degree, his attachment to Mr. Jefferson, or to shake the confidence he reposed in the correctness of his patriotic principles."

"My knowledge, therefore, enables me to affirm positively, that General Harrison was not a Federalist, and that he never belonged to that party, but that he acted in direct opposition to their views."

Now, Messrs. Editors, in opposition to the *say-so* of this unknown witness, I must request you to publish the following brief extracts from the memorable debate in the U. S. Senate, in 1830, on the Cumberland Road Bill, at which time Gen. Harrison and the immortal Virginia Orator, John Randolph, were both members of that body:

"Now, sir, (said Mr. Randolph) the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio, (Gen. Harrison) and myself is this; and it is vital: 'That gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he as a delegate from the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other House from the State of Virginia: he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration; and I was as zealous, frank an opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—I do not mean to debate the gentleman—let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipathies to each other in politics. He, I acknowledge, just now, the *zeal* and the *naïveté*! but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

And "change places" they did, in about two years from the time these prophetic words were uttered. Every politician of that day must recollect, that the withering satire and resolute eloquence of the Orator of Roanoke, contributed largely towards blowing the then Adams dynasty "sky-high!" And every one will bear in mind, too, that Wm. H. Harrison was one of the fragments of that exploded federal Administration, that was blown so far as not to be heard of for years afterwards.

This bold charge, made to Gen. Harrison's face, of his being "an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration," he not only did not deny, but tacitly acknowledged its truth; for in replying to Mr. Randolph, he said:

"He (Mr. Randolph) has been pleased to say, that under the Administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in the session of 1779-1800. The gentleman has had the means of knowing my political principles, unless he obtained them from conversation. As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then Administration. I certainly felt them," &c.

Here, then, to my comprehension, is *proof positive* of Harrison's *federalism*—and federalism, too, of the old Allen and Sedition Law stamp. The charge is palpable, to the point, and made in the teeth of the accused; and so far from attempting to clear his skirts of it, he frankly acknowledged to the Senate that he "certainly felt sentiments favorable to the then [federal] Administration" of old John Adams. This must be *conclusive* to all fair minds—to all, not politically prejudiced.

AN UNCHANGED REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"DROWNING MEN CATCH AT STRAWS." Messrs. Editors: It is amusing to see the party machine of the Watchman and their attempts to vilify in recent Editorial of that press, headed "On his way to Tennessee," an occasion was afforded for some personalities against you, to drive you from the path of prudence. An accidental delay of the stage here, of one day only (which happened because the Raleigh line did not connect with the Lincoln stage), afforded a tirade against Judge Saunders, who was, by this means, delayed here "on his way to Tennessee," one day only, on urgent private business; and, as passed, because it so happened that an officer of the Mint at Charlotte happened at the same time in our village, that ill mannered and baseless disposition of your neighborly business; "for," says the Watchman, "no one that we have inquired of knew of any possible business that he had here." This is very wonderful indeed! Perhaps the Watchman would have the business, the route, &c., of Col. Wheeler regularly published, whenever business or leisure may carry him forty miles from home. We shall advise this gentleman either to do this, or to get a pass from the vigilant Watchman, or else he will regret his temerity.

Not content with making a mountain out of these mole-hills, these malicious Editors make a valiant attack upon a young gentleman from Burke, "who had just received a Superior Court License." Verily, Messrs. Editors, the Watchman must be hard run for something to write about. The indiscriminate defamation of the press against those who may happen to differ from them, and the violence with which the attack is made, reminds me forcibly of a bull, who once accidentally got into a crochery and glass store; he immediately showed his natural combativeness, by butting against every thing which made the least resistance.—I advise your brethren to keep cool. If, at this early stage of the campaign, and at this cool season of the year, they show so much mettle, they will undoubtedly burst with rage, in battling the forlorn hope of Harrison, Morehead, Abolition, &c., in the dog days of August.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Jan. 27. In Senate, Mr. Tallmadge, Senator elect from New-York, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Sturgess, of Conn., presented a petition from a portion of his constituents praying a reduction in the rates of Postage. Various petitions and memorials of a private nature were presented.

In the House, the order of the day being Mr. Thompson's Resolution, as amended by Mr. Adams (noticed in our last). Mr. Johnson of Maryland was entitled to the floor, but gave way to Mr. J. W. Jones, who reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840; which was read twice, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. W. Jones, by direction of the same Committee, reported some estimates to accompany the bill for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners; which document was ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. W. Jones asked leave of the House to submit a resolution to have the necessary printing executed. He did not wish to extend it beyond the bills and estimates reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and only made the motion from a solemn conviction of the absolute necessity of the case. The appropriation bills are all reported, and not yet printed.

Mr. J. W. Jones asked one of the bills provided for the payment of the Revolutionary soldiers, and unless it be printed immediately, it will be impossible to pass it before the 4th of March, at which time the payments are due to the pensioners. And if it be not passed by that time, the Secretary of the Treasury will have no funds to pay the old Revolutionary soldiers at various points at which payment is to be made. Two months of the session had been already wasted, and the appropriation bills remain untouched. It is important to do something to secure the passage of the bills, to enable the Government promptly to meet its obligations.

A long debate then ensued on the motion to have the printing done, which was ended by the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That until the further order of the House, the Clerk be directed to procure the printing of the House to be done by such person as will do it with the least possible expense to the Government.

Mr. Johnson then took the floor on the Abolition subject, and spoke until the House adjourned.

Jan. 28. In Senate, several memorials were presented, praying a reduction in the rates of Postage.—Mr. Preston presented the memorial of Dr. Thomas Cooper, praying the repayment of a fine exacted under the Alien and Sedition Laws. The Senate this day passed a Bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine Claims against the United States. In the House, Mr. Johnson continued his remarks on Mr. Thompson's Resolution, and Mr. Adams's amendment, and concluded by offering the following as a substitute for the whole:

"That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories, of the United States in which it now exists shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

This proposition was adopted and is now a part of the Standing Rules of the House, by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alfred, Andrews, Atherton, Banks, Berke, Black, Blackwell, Batts, Boyd, A. B. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, W. O. Butler, Byrum, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Carroll, Chapman, Coles, Calcutt, Conner, M. A. Cooper, Crabbe, Craigie, Crockett, Cragg, J. Davis, J. W. Davis, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillett, Drummond, Earl, Edman, Fick, Fisher, Forrester, J. Garland, R. Garland, Gerry, Goggins, Graham, Graves, Green, Griffin, Halstead, Hawkins, Hill of Va., Hill of N. C., Holliman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jameson, Jenifer, J. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kemble, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lucas, McCarty, McClellan, McCulloch, McKay, Medill, Miller, Montgomery, Montgomery, Nesbitt, Parish, Parris, Patrick, Pickens, Pope, Prentiss, Proffitt, Ramsey, Rayner, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, J. Rodgers, Samuel, Shaw, A. Smith, Stanley, Stearns, Sumpter, Strong, Sweeney, Tallmadge, Taylor, E. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, W. Thompson, J. T. Thompson, Triplett, Turner, Warren, Waters, Waller, J. White, L. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, Wise, and Worthington—114.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, J. Allen, J. W. Allen, H. J. Anderson, S. H. Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Bidle, Bon, Brainerd, Briggs, Brockway, Anson Brown, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Childress, Clark, Clifford, J. Cooper, Crumpton, Cray, Curtis, Cushing, Dana, Davee, E. Davis, Don, Doug, Duncan, Edwards, Ely, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Fletcher, Floyd, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Gales, Granger, Grinnell, Hall, Hand, W. S. Hastings, J. Hastings, Henry, Hoffman, Holt, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, James, C. Johnson, Kemphill, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Lincoln, Lowell, Malloy, Marchand, Warren, Marshall, J. W. May, Morgan, S. W. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Newhall, O'Brien, O'Brien, Palmer, Parmenter, Paynter, Peck, Randall, Randolph, Barlow, Reed, Ridgely, E. Rogers, Russell, Saltwater, Slade, Sergeant, Ninonon, J. Smith, T. Smith, Starkweather, Storrs, Stuart, Tillinghast, Toland, T. T. T. T. Underwood, Vanderpool, D. D. Wagner, P. W. Wagner, Wick, T. W. Williams, and H. Williams—103.

Mr. Shepard of this State, who was confined to his bed by sickness when the above vote was taken, states in a note to the Globe, that he would have voted with the Yeas, could he have been in his seat.

The vote by which the Clerk was yesterday authorized to have the printing of the House done, was reconsidered, and Mr. Graves offered as a substitute, the following:

Resolved, That the whole subject of public printing, together with the communication lately received from Gales and Seaton on that subject, be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the best plan of executing the same, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that the printing which has been, or may hereafter be ordered, be executed in all things, except price, in the manner prescribed by the joint resolution of Congress relating to that matter, approved March 3, 1819; and the Clerk of this House, under the supervision and control of the Committee of Accounts, is hereby authorized to make a contract or contracts, with some suitable person or persons, to execute said work, upon the best terms in the District of Columbia, provided the price shall not exceed those fixed by the aforesaid joint resolution of 1819.

Upon this a debate arose, which occupied the House all this day and throughout the 29th, without any decision.

In Senate, Jan. 29. The CHAIR submitted a communication from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the 30th ult., in relation to the massacres and devastations committed by the Indians in the Territory of Florida; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a message from the President, communicating some further correspondence on the North-Eastern Boundary question.

Mr. Webster moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether the law respecting vessels propelled by steam, does not require revision and amendment.

Mr. STRAW has introduced a proposition to this effect, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill permitting all the newspapers in the several States to publish the Laws of Congress, and to receive as pay, a free circulation in their respective States. The proposition has not been acted on as yet.

In Senate, Jan. 30. Mr. Garraway, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the resolutions submitted some time since by Mr. Buxton, in opposition to the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government, and he was directed to make a report thereon. It would be proper for him to say, the committee were divided, on the adoption of the report, five being in favor of it, and two—The Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Mansuet) and the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Barry)—being opposed to it.

The report was then read. It argued at length, the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the assumption of State debts by the General Government, and concluded with resolutions of the same tenor.

After a debate in which Messrs. Grundy, Benton, and Brown advocated and sustained the doctrines of the report, and Messrs. Crittenden, Webster, Southard and Preston, opposed them.

On Motion of Mr. Rice, it was recommitted to the select committee.

In the House, Mr. Graves's Resolution on the subject of the Slave Privilege, was debated, and finally laid upon the Table. A motion was then made and carried to go immediately into the election of Prior to the House, which resulted in the election of Blair and Rives, as stated under our Editorial Head.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following Arrangement of the Circuit for the ensuing Spring, has been handed up for publication:

Edenton Circuit	Judge Pearson.
Newbern do.	" Toomer.
Raleigh do.	" Nash.
Hillsboro' do.	" Dick.
Wilmington do.	" Bailey.
Salisbury do.	" Settle.
Mountain do.	" Saunders.

* Judge Saunders having resigned, his place on the Bench will be supplied by the Executive Council, which meets in this City, on the 10th inst.—*Rel. Reg.*

The Florida papers announce the arrival of Col. Fitzpatrick, from the Island of Cuba, with a pack of blood hounds, imported, as we understand, by the authorities of the Territory. We have acquainted that the War Department is only acquainted with the circumstance through public rumor, and knows nothing of the matter officially. It does not surprise us that the inhabitants of a country, which has been so cruelly desolated, and when every hearthstone is sprinkled with blood, should resort to any imaginable means to protect their families from the prowling and murderous savages.

Globe.

We learn from a gentleman, a passenger by the stage line from Tallahassee, that an assault was made by Mr. Willis Alston on Gen. L. Read, in that place on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant.—It took place in the dining-room of the principle hotel, while the inmates were at supper. Mr. A. discharged two pistols at Gen. R., the ball of one of which, passed through his side, and then cut him severely with a Bowie knife. Gen. R. was alive at the last accounts, and expected to survive.

It will be recollected, that a duel took place a few weeks since, between Gen. R. and a brother of Mr. A., in which the latter was killed.—*Brunswick (Georgia) Advocate.*

MR. CALHOUN'S LAND BILL.

The following outline of this Bill is given in a letter from Washington to the New York Herald: The first section of the bill amends that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, with the exception of sites for fortifications, arsenals, &c., shall after the 30th June, 1842 be ceded to the States within the limits of which they lie, on the following terms:

1. That the States shall pass irrevocable acts, binding themselves to pay 60 per cent. of the sales of such lands on or before the 1st day of February of each succeeding year.

2. That the minimum price, now established by law, shall remain unchanged till 30th of June, 1842; but after that period, may be reduced to the following scale:

All lands that have been offered for sale and remain unsold ten years preceding the 30th of June, 1842, may be reduced to a price not less than a dollar the acre.

All that remain unsold 15 years, to be reduced to 75 cents.

All that have been offered for sale 20 years and remain unsold, 50 cents.

All that remain unsold 25 years, 25 cents.

All that remain unsold 30 years, shall be ceded immediately to the States in which they are situated.

Provided, That all lands which remain unsold after having been offered at public sale for ten years, and which do not come under the foregoing provisions, shall be subject to the provisions of graduation and cession, at the respective periods of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years after the sale, commencing from the expiration of 10 years after which they had been offered for sale.

Thirdly, The lands are to be subject to the same legal subdivisions, in sale and survey, that they now are, including the same reservations; and are to be offered for sale by the States, for cash only. Lands that remain unsold after having been exposed for sale, shall be subject to private entry, for cash only.

As soon as the President of the United States is informed officially of the acceptance by any State, of the conditions expressed in the bill, he is to withdraw the public land offices, and surrender the lands.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a late speech, Mr. Benton presents the following recapitulations:

Purchase of Louisiana,	\$15,000,000
Interest paid thereon,	8,300,253
Purchase of Florida,	5,000,000
Interest thereon,	1,400,000
Paul to Georgia,	1,350,000
Maine purchase in Mississippi stock,	1,852,000
Extinguishing Indian titles,	720,000
Survey of Public Lands,	3,250,000
Salaries and Expenditures in the General Land Office,	1,250,000
Land Offices and Officers,	3,300,000
	\$112,691,353

The amount received from the Public Lands is stated at one hundred and four millions, leaving a deficiency of eight millions.

The amount of debt extinguished since the adoption of the Constitution, from moneys received (after defraying the expenses of collection) is thus stated:

For principal and interest of the Public Debt,	\$421,405,000
Receipts from Customs,	731,285,000
Receipts from Lands,	104,000,000
Purchase of Lands,	112,000,000

Indians.—The Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 14, says: "That there are several hundred Indians, mostly Winnebagoes, now encamped in the woods bordering on the St. Clair River. It is supposed they intend to pass over into Canada, as their leaders are in treaty with the authorities on the other side.—They prefer her Majesty's dominions, to a western migratory.—B."

Indemnification for Slaves.—In the London Courier of the 14th, there is a paragraph, stating that the American Minister had attended at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been so long pending between the Government of England and that of the United States, relative to a number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, which had been shipwrecked some eight or nine years ago in the Bahamas, and liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The sum of compensation which her Majesty's Government finally agreed to pay, and received by the American Minister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Mail, Mr. JOSEPH G. GILLESPIE to Miss O'BRIEN, daughter of Capt. Geo. L. Smith. In Montgomery County, on the 14th ultimo, by Henry Davis, Esq., Mr. SHEPARD LEE, of Anson County, to Miss CAROLINE CRUMP, of Montgomery. In Davidson County, on the 2nd instant, by James Burkhhead, Esq., Mr. DUKE JOHNSON to Miss MINTA BLACK.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 1st instant, Mrs. MARGARET BUTNER, relict of the late John Butner, aged about 62 years.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone!

At North Adams, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, the 7th ultimo, JOHN REMINGTON, aged 83 years.—And on Friday, the 10th, MARY REMINGTON, his wife, aged 77. Mr. Remington was one among those who fought in the Revolution of 1776, and who agreed and signed the Constitution of the village of Leominster, after living a pious life of 60 years with his wife, they were both consigned to the same grave on Sunday last. A very solemn and appropriate sermon was preached at their funeral, by Elder Island, aged 85 years. There is reason to believe that they are not parted in death, but permitted still to enjoy each other's presence in a more pure and holy habitation.—Mr. Remington was in the battle of Bunker-Hill, Princeton, Long Island, Hatteras, besides two sea engagements. In one battle he commanded 70 men, out of which 7 only remained alive. Gen. Washington saw his valor, and sent a party to relieve him, and observed to him in passing: "You must be invulnerable, the balls fly thick around without touching you. Among a very numerous progeny left behind, there are three grand children, living in this city, daughters of the late Doct. E. Willey.—*Richmond Whig.*

Book Bindery.

W. H. HUNTER, Book-Binder, informs the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in Catawba, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mills. Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring them that any wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and in accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

67—Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion. Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.—The mercantile co-partnership heretofore existing in the town of Wilkesborough, N. C., under the name of Patterson and Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to William Martin, and those having claims against the same will present them to him for payment, he alone being authorized to settle the business of the concern.

E. F. PATTERSON,
WM. MARTIN.
Wilkesboro, Jan. 9, 1840. (17-3)

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Nash Parson's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM OTTICH.

Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the Cabinet-Making Business.

IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work.

NATHAN C. BARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

STANZAS.

"The dew of night may fall from heaven
Upon the withered rose-bed,
And many a blossom bud he given
In lieu of that which now is dead.
The morning sun in halcyon hours,
May shine upon this bed of flowers;
But they whose grief is pure and deep,
Can surely never cease to weep."

The leafless tree, when Spring shall come,
May feel its warm, reviving power;
And put forth many a lovely bloom,
When mornen'd by its genial shower.
But sun and shower can never restore
The friends whom now we see no more;
And birds may sing, and zephyrs blow,
These tears can never cease to flow.

The ocean it may gently swell,
Reflecting from the starry-lashed shore;
But memory's tears the funeral knell,
Amid its loud resounding roar.
Though Nature still her course may keep,
For many o'er all our ills to weep;
Devoted hearts when rudely torn,
Can never cease on earth to mourn.

A SACRED MELODY.

If you bright stars which gleam the night,
Be each a blessed dwelling sphere—
Where kindred spirits roam—
When death's last form is seen here;
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar—
Mix soul and soul, to clothe the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But oh! how dark, how drear, how lone
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If we were through each radiant one,
To find the loved of this!
If there we saw the loved of this,
Which death's cold hand can never sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be!—each hope and tear
That lights the eve or clouds the brow,
Emblems there is a happier sphere
Than this bleak world that holds us now!
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaven's wings life's falling chain;
The heaven that whispers "Dry the tear,"
The pure heart shall meet again!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Women.—There is a little item for the ladies.
We clip it from an exquisite little poem in the Albany Advertiser:

Oh, how bright
Is woman in her beauty's prime,
All charms possessed of nature; the light cloud
Wreathing its folds across the smiling blue
Is not more graceful than her gliding step.
The gem is not more brilliant than her eyes.
The bird's note more melodious than her voice.
She is a shrine where man should bow his down,
For his pitiful man-soul's love at self,
In the sunlight of her purity
See the dark shadows of his own vile heart.

Women allowed to Vote.—Some forty years
since, by the Constitution of New Jersey, "unmar-
ried women and widows (of the State) who were
of full age and were worth 133 dollars clear estate,
had a right to vote in all elections."—*Balt. Transcript.*
How lucky that that law has been repealed and
that they are not allowed to vote now. The men
create trouble enough as it is, but if the women had
any hand, or rather say, in the matter, the country
would be in the worst kind of a hubbub. We don't
mind the ladies taking love as much as they please,
but when it comes to politics, we are off.—*N. O. Picayune.*

As deep as the snow has fallen this year, how-
ever, it is a circumstance to a fall they once
had in New Hampshire. At the time the snow
was going along upon the top of the snow
when he suddenly went down through a chimney,
unseen by him, and landed upon a hot fire. He
never lost his presence of mind, but immediately
spoke the lady of the house what she had for
breakfast.

A strong Position.—Gentlemen of the Jury:
There are four points in this case; in the first
place, we contend that we never had the plaintiff's
horse; second, that he paid him for the use of his
horse; third, he agreed to let us use the horse for
his keeping, without any charge; and fourth, that
the horse he mentions was a jackass.

An agent soliciting subscribers for the life of
Bonaparte, showed his prospectus to a man who
read, "one dollar in board, or one dollar and
twenty-five cents in sheep." After considering for
a moment, he replied that when he should be called
on for pay, he might not have boards or sheep on
hand, and he would not subscribe.

A queer Chap.—The Cincinnati Republican
says, there was a little incident occurred a few
days since, which much amused us.
While sitting one morning, at quite an early
hour, looking hard to concoct an article for our
next day's paper, we were disturbed by the en-
trance of a long, shag-headed, monkey-looking chap,
whom, at first glance, we supposed did not know a
dictionary from a window. He sawing himself
carelessly into the office, with a sort of a don't
care—kind of an air, and, as he entered, ac-
cused us with about the same gravity as would a
bear from his own native hills.

"I say, Mr. Printer, reckon you ain't got no
newspaper have you?"
"Do you mean our morning paper, sir?"
"Well, I reckon."
"Certainly we have; if you have one?"
"You can tell us but one, if you please."
We handed him our morning's paper, which he
took, said thank you, and turned on his heel to de-
part.

"You have forgotten to pay us, sir," said we, as
politely as possible.
"Pay? Pay for a newspaper?"
"Yes."
"Well, now, I reckon you don't charge for news,
do you?"
"Certainly; we cannot work without some com-
pensation."

With that, he opened it, laid down a big ox
whip he had, looked it over and over, at this thing
and at that, took off his hat, put it on again, like
one in a quandary; after looking till he seemed
satisfied, he broke out again with—
"Is this your morning's fixus?"

"Well, I see this is filled with eastern stuff—
reckon as how you ain't got one that tells of queer
stories about western diggings. I won't take any."
And so folded up the paper, laid it down, and with
the same air he entered, sloped off.

We would give that chap a paper every day, for
the quiet, easy manner he took in evading the pay-
ment of a tip. The fellow was no green horn.

Federal Whig philosophy is to make every thing
subject of rejoicing. Their weak attempt at re-
joicing over the defeat of Clay and the nomination
of Harrison is truly laughable. It was pretty
much so with old father Hodge, over the mountain.
His son Ben came in one day and said,
"Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs."
"Good," says the old man, "that's the most
profitable sheep on the farm."
"But one on 'em's dead," added Ben.
"I'm glad on't," says the father, "it'll be bet-
ter for the old sheep."
"But 'other's dead too," says Ben.
"So much the better," rejoins Hodge, "she'll
make a grand piece of mutton in the fall."
"Yes—but the old sheep's dead too," exclaimed
Ben.
"Dead!—dead!—what, the old sheep's dead!"
cries old Hodge, "that's good, darn her!—she was
always an ugly old scamp."—*Middlebury People's Press.*

From the Standish Democrat.
We stopped at a very decent looking tavern not
long since, and found, by the way, that the Landlord
was no Loco Foco. Something like the following
occurred:
Would thank you, Landlord, to put my horse in
the stable, and after they have stood to lay an
hour, please have them watered, and give four
quarts of oats to each.

Landlord.—We haven't got any hay or oats.
These Loko Foko times have come on again, and we
can't get money to buy with, and there's no
such thing as credit in the country we're in.
Well, give them some water and corn. (In the
parlor.) Would thank you for a cigar, sir.

Landlord.—We've none but the common, for
since these Loko Foko times come on, there's
been no good ones brought this way; (presenting
the poorest kind imaginable, no common it would
have drawn a man's eye to look at it.)
We passed the evening by a poor fire, realizing
the horrors of Loco Focism.

Landlord, would thank you to be shown to bed.
He conducted us up stairs into a room neither
lathed nor plastered. Cold tune sung by the wind
thru the cracks—every thing dirty and miserable.
Landlord.—Don't know but you'll sleep cold.
Couldn't get my horse finished this fall. These
Loko Foko times come on again, and no money,
to be had, I hope the whigs will succeed in New
York, and then we'll have better times.

Sept little did get up sneezing. At breakfast,
the Landlord excused the want of good victuals by
another reference to Loko Foko times. We then
asked for our horses and the amount of the bill,
whereupon we received the following schedule:
Horse room, \$ 50
Cigars, 25
Lodging, 50
Breakfast, 50
Horses over night, 1.50

Landlord.—Seems pretty big for the fare, but
Loko Foko times has made money so scarce.
Can't live without, must live somehow or other.
We paid the bill, thinking, oh, Loco Focism,
what a load of iniquity dost thou carry!

A KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENT.
"You that have tears, prepare to shed them now."
The Democrat has at length given birth to a
very cogent reason, why Harrison should be elect-
ed President. And what, dear reader, do you
think it is? "Just girl up your rible functions,"
then read the annexed paragraph, from Saturday's
Democrat:

"There is a magic in names. The terminating
syllable in that of our candidate for President is
also ominous of success, as well as euphonic.
Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, were
all popular men, though not all elected at the first
trial. The people were not successful in their
first attempt to elect Jackson; but he went in al-
most unanimously at the next election. They
have once failed with Harrison, but the omens
omen!—it is a good omen—he will be our next
President! Mark that."—*Rochester Democrat.*

We give it up! If any poor whig has ever
had any doubts of the qualifications of old Tip,
for the office of President, those doubts must now be
dispelled by this overwhelming, this knock down
argument! Well may the "old lady" now ex-
claim, with an air of triumph—
My name is William Henry Harrison,
Which sounds so very like George Washing-ton,
And Mr. Jefferson,
And also like old General Jack-son—
That who can deny sufficient gun-points.
To William Henry Harrison!

And though whigs call me "Granny" Harrison,
How can I lose by such comparisons.
While there's the lady Bessing-ton
And of James Wilkin-son
Whose names, like mine, both end with s-s-s-son!
And also rhyme with William Harrison!
So here's thanks to Harrison's Con-ven-tion!

Salisbury Female Academy.



The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy
inform the public, that this Institution will be
opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is
their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent
and respectable basis, and no care will be wanting on
their part, to render it in every respect, worthy of the
confidence of the friends of education, morality and re-
ligion, who seek for their daughters a place where in-
tellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare
to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure
for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifi-
cations. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss Emma J.
Barnes, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications
and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect
confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this,
as the other Seminary, with entire satisfaction. As soon
as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss Barnes will
again devote herself exclusively to the musical depart-
ment.

TERMS OF TUITION.
For beginners per session of 5 months, \$8 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geogra-
phy and History, 10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Li-
terary Department, 12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar, 25 00
Painting, 10 00
Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wag-
gon covers will be also taught, if desired, at 50 cents.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.
Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.



DIVISION ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Lincolnton, Jan. 7, 1840.

To the COLONELS Commanding the following
Regiments in the 4th Division of North Carolina
Militia:

YOU are, by these Orders, Commanded to Parade
your respective Regiments as follows:
The Western Regiment of Montgomery county on
Wednesday the 11th of March next; the Eastern
Regiment of said county on Thursday the
12th do.

The Lower Regiment of Davidson county on Sat-
urday the 14th of March next; the Upper Re-
giment of said county on Tuesday the 17th do.
The Regiment of Rowan county, on Friday the
20th of March.
The Regiment of Davie county, on Tuesday the
24th of March.

The above Regiments will appear at their usual
parade ground, on the days herein appointed, at 10
o'clock, A. M., for Review and Inspection by the
Major General.
BALIS N. EDNEY,
Maj. Gen. 4th Div. N. C. Militia.
" CALVIN C. CORUM, Aide-de-Camp.
COL. ANDREW MOTT, Division Inspector.
COL. JAMES A. GRIER, Quartermaster.



Great Western Stage Line,
FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and ar-
rives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:
Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and
Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at
Asheville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Returning, leaves Asheville on Mondays, Thurs-
days, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and ar-
rives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for
Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever
on this route.
A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840.



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully inform-
ed that the Subscriber is now running his line di-
rect from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro and Ashboro to
Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first
order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at
10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M.
Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 A. M.,
arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful
and accommodating.
JOEL McLEAN,
Feb. 12, 1839.
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, David-
son County, takes this method to inform the Pub-
lic that he will enter into contract with any Person, or
firm, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of
buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as
durable, and in as good style as any workman in this
County.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.
He trusts that his long experience in
Moulding and Laying Brick,
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his
line of business, to the People's Academy and the new
free press Clark's office in Salisbury, as specimens of
his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave
word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it
shall be punctually attended to.
ROBERT COX,
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the
Public, that he still continues to carry on the bu-
siness of
CUTTING-STONE
as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of
Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is
able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the
best grit, and on the shortest notice.

For Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB-STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. H. HOUSEHOLDER, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought arti-
cles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually at-
tended to.
J. H.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for
mills, by which, a mill will do much better than
with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed
as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any man-
ner. The runner is so confined by the spindle as al-
ways to preserve its balance, and of course there is no
rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water
will do at least one-third more business, and the meal
of superior quality.
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles,
may obtain one or more, by making application, (with-
in a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Dar-
co, N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed
\$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle
in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Towne, Fea-
ther, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davis County;
Charles Griffith of Rowan; David J. Ramour of Lincoln;
and, William Dean of Surry, all of whom are high-
ly pleased with its performance.
October 26, 1839.
E. M. GILBERT.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just re-
ceived, and now offer for sale,
wholesale or retail, the following
GOODS:

- 757 pieces brown and bleached Domestic;
- 16 " Apron Checks;
- 26 " Bed Ticking;
- 40 " black and colored Cambric;
- 120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
- 34 pieces Kentucky Jeans;
- 23 " red and green Flannels;
- 167 twilled and double Blankets;
- 25 pieces plain and checked Linseys;
- 44 " black and colored Merinos;
- 416 " Fancy Prints;
- 18 " grey and blue striped Battinets;
- 300 Men's and Boys' Seal Caps;
- 6 pieces Hot-Archer Bolting Cloths.

—ALSO—
Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drags, Saddlery, Plated-Ware,
Hand-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware,
Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of
Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have
been.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Just Received, and for Sale,

- Wholesale or Retail,
- 75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
- 500 bars Iron 1 1/2 to 3 inches wide;
- 2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
- 500 " Blister do.;
- 1,500 " Bar Lead;
- 15 kegs Powder;
- 24 bags Sugar;
- 80 bags Coffee;
- 100 kegs White Lead;
- 15 coils Rope;
- 30 pieces Bagging;
- 40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
- 20 " 10 x 12;
- 40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
- 250 bottles Scotch Snuff.

By
Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1840.
J. & W. MURPHY.

Iron from the King's Mountain
IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the
above Company, for the regular supply of
SUPERIOR IRON,
which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work,
Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable
terms.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839.

NEW CONCERN
AT
DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and
the public in general, that they have entered
into Co-partnership in the Mercantile business, un-
der the firm of
BROWN & SPARROW;
and solicit a continuance of the patronage so lib-
erally extended to the former concern of Michael
Brown; they hope by attention to business, a good
stock of GOODS and at low prices, to merit a con-
tinuance of the same.

MICHAEL BROWN,
THOMAS W. SPARROW.
January 24, 1840.
P. S. Those indebted to the former concern of
Michael Brown, (which was dissolved on the 12th
inst.) will please call and settle the same, with
Thomas W. Sparrow, who is fully authorized to
grant discharges.

MICHAEL BROWN.
Jan. 13th, 1839.

CRESS & BOGER

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following arti-
cles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:
Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Best vestings figured, very handsome;
Black and red Dress for Summer wear;
9 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestic;
10 do. Red-Ticking; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
60 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine moose-horn Axes;
2 Smith's Belovs;

1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz.
Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Mac-
cabo Knives; 1 box best cambric Towels; 18 or 20
Hot Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; Assortment
of screen wire, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champagne Bran-
dy, Wine of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c. &c.
July 26, 1839.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PITCHEN
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by
the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re-
ceived and for sale by the Subscriber.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Messrs SPENCER & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are
also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39.

New Bargains.

MONS. ROUCHE
TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends
and customers, and the public in general, that
he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a
fresh supply of Fruits and Groceries,
—such as—
ORANGES, FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS, CHEESE,
RAISINS, OYSTERS,
FIGS, SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY, HERRING,
CORDIALS.

—ALSO—
WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS, all of the
best qualities, and of the latest importation.
N. B. The above articles can be sold very low
for Cash.
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1839.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE
HAVE just received from New York and Philadel-
phia, an extensive assortment of
Winter Goods,
—consisting of—
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Croc-
ery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Me-
dicines, Dye-Stuffs, Faints and
Oil, Boots and Shoes,
Saddlery, &c. &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article
needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable
of the town or country.
N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual
dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the
Morus Multicaulis Cutting
Apply at this office.
September 20, 1839.

BLANKS.

A fresh supply of BLANKS of the most im-
proved forms, just printed on fine paper, and for sale
AT THIS OFFICE.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the
best Bolting Cloth, Bolting Cloth,
comprising all the various Nos. used in the
country.—Where all who wish the article can be
purchased in quantities to suit purchasers, and on
reasonable terms.
—ALSO—
Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept con-
stantly on hand.
HALL & JOHNSON,
rear of MAYNARD'S,
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has
for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, a
large stock of Morus Multicaulis, (also a large
number of other layers or cuttings of the same, of
great year's growth); these are superior to cutting
out roots to propagate from. His prices shall be
market price of the article in the North, and discount
He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c.

Apples, Pears,
Peaches, Plums,
Cherries, &c.

being selections of the best American and European
fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in
healthy, growing condition.
I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reason-
able distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles,
amount of orders will justify it, for which I will charge
the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those
who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the
Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis
to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communi-
cations will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.
CHARLES MOORE.
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent legislation
received from the North Carolina Gold and Silver
Company, takes this method to inform those interested
hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the fol-
lowing Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, sit-
uated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted accord-
ing to the strict letter of the Law.
JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS.

- Tract No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the
mile branch.
- " 2—containing 982 acres, lying on the
waters of the Flat Swamp.
- " 3—containing 3,500 acres, lying on Flat
creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
- " 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.
- " 5—containing 607, lying on Lick creek.
- " 6—containing 1,412, lying on Lick creek.
- " 7—containing 604, lying on Lick creek.
- " 8—containing 1,567 acres, lying on Lick
creek and Flat Swamp.
- " 9—containing 1,658, lying on Lick creek.
- " 10—containing 1,517, located on Flat
branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this
Establishment and fitted it in a style
for the accommodation of Travellers and
Boarders, is now prepared for their recep-
tion. His TABLE will always be furnished
With the best the market can afford;
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his
BEDS shall always be kept in fine order, and his Sta-
bles (which are very extensive) are well supplied with
Provisions of the first quality, and attended by good
and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to
satisfy, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him
in their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.
ANDREW CALLEDGE.

To Journeymen Coach-makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to
good Journeymen Coach-makers, who are
well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry.
Their business will be to make and repair Coaches
for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MARY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their Cotton Picked
Packed in the best possible manner, and in the
shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber,
who will himself attend personally to the business.
GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's sta-
tion), 4 miles north west of Salisbury, and is a
very excellent one, for receiving, PICKING and
PACKING COTTON.
Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cot-
ton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.
R. N. CRANE.
November 29, 1839.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand
and for Sale, at his store
in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.
SIMEON HELGE.
December 6, 1839.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the
City of Concord, would now offer his services to
the Public, as an
Ornamental and Sign Painter.
He flatters himself that his long experience in the
Business, and the specimens of work he has ex-
hibited in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.
He will also attend to any call made on him
in his line.

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS.

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all
who employ him.
The Public is respectfully requested to call and
encourage him, as he is determined to execute all
committed to him in the best possible manner.
Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of
rings, done with neatness and dispatch.
J. W. RAINY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839.

Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by
William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County,
left for Sale at this